SUSAN B. ANTHONY has imm grated to east Tennessee and is now writing editorials for the columns of the Knoxville Chronicle.

As THE New York Sun says, free competition is the regulator of railways. Liberty is the solvent of all things in this world and the protectory of the people.

THERE can be no breach in the Democratic party on the tariff issue. The principle is as old as the party itself, that Democrats believe in a tariff for revenue only.

HIS FRAUDULENCY signifies that thing for the Democratic candidate,

THE Vernon Guard is terribly severe in its denunciation of Gov. Ireland. It says it is Democratic, but that Democaacy does not mean submission to personalism in govern-

Six years ago all the traffic in and out of Birmingham, Alabama, was done with six two-mule teams. Now it has three railway stations and ships 1000 car loads of freight per month.

GEN. DIAZ said to a reporter in New York on Saturday that the story of his connection with a syndicate of American railway operators is an "absolute Talsehood." He is traveling in America "purely and simply for pleasure.

AT a meeting of Southern manufac turers at Atlanta it was asserted that Southern cotton mills are so well established that they now control the market for coarse cotton goods everywhere in the United States and even regulate the price of these fabrics in New England.

the end of the month.

and he thinks as such he would be the counts on New England and New York and the Catholic influence throughout the country, and he hopes of aid from Tilden. Besides, he is sure of the odds and ends of parties everywhere.

tion, composed of France, Italy, Beltrademarks to inventors, equally hinding on all the countries composng the confederation.

who, the dispatch states, is "thored to the office of postmaster general, compiled the above statistics claim was on the federal bench. The nu- that the increased number of failures merous aspirants for the position and was a simple cleaning out of a lot of its emoluments can now rest easy.

IT HAS been decided to change the color of the uniform of the British regular army from scarlet, which they have always worn, to the Confederate gray. It appears to have Wm. M. Walton. Col. Walton is at just been discovered, after an experithis time president of the Louisiana ence of several hundred years, that state senate, in which position he has scarlet is too conspicuous a color to won the undivided respect and confiwear into battle, for "death loves a dence of the people of Louisiana, shining mark." The attractions of Many years Col. Walton was a resithe color for rustic recruits is said to dent of Austin, and, since leaving be so great, however, as to offer great Texas, he has been engaged in planting temptations to enlistment, and for on the Mississippi river. Not long this reason it is to be retained for pa- ago considerable anxiety was felt as rade purposes, but in the field the sol- to the state of this gentleman's health, dier gray will be used.

banking circles as to whether the nain the coming year to such an extent as to cause trouble. In a letter to a visit to California. The STATESMAN bank president who had made inquiries upon this matter, Comptroller Knox gives his reasons for believing that there will not be any great reduction in the amount of national ink notes in circulation in the next bonds outstanding on March 1, 1883. national banks hold only about \$14,- amendments are secured, a new and three-quarters of the 3 per cent bonds Rings and cliques and agencies con held by the banks are among the first trolling the city administration will affected to great extent during the let the bill now before the legislature oming year by the payment of bonds. pass. he comptroller then goes on to show that the greater part of the circulation is held by banks in geographical tions where the profit upon it is of the state administration. ent inducement for them to continue to hold the high-priced bonds. and to replace such small amounts as may be called with others.

An English newspaper especially adposits of iron, copper and salt, a boundless lumber trade and extensive manufactures, producing grain, wool, dairy products and fruits generously, ranking among the first states in marine tonnage, free from debt and still holding large areas of wild lands for the immigrant. We find no such attractive showing claimed for any of the British colonies. The article is evidently linspired by the very able work of the Michigan immigrant commission, which has been doing a lig work in faducing energetic Britons to try their fortunes in a country not belonging to England. In some respects an immigration agency is a real and never before was cotton more worthy the study of thinking men. The southern farmers are now more earnest in their efforts to improve their crops than they have ever been. They are quicker to take hold of new machines, prompter to respond to any demand for new varieties of their productions than they have ever been before. It is especially important for them to determine how they can realize something from the oil in the cotton seed, and at the same time give to the land the cotton seed as a fertilizer. It is claimed by several manufacturers they are now making a plantation oil mill to meet this demand, at a low price, and several of these will be on exhibition at Louisville.

in appropriation for maintaining ommission at the southern exposition, to begin at Louisville in August. The STATESMAN has repeatedly urged that the state take stock in these great exhibitions. The one at Louisville will be attended not only by people from all the states of the Union, but by visitors from every civilized country on the globe. The state suffered by not being represented

at the centennial exposition, by not making Texas known at Atlanta and at Boston and other points where great inter-state and international exhibits have been made. Certainly she has remained in the background long enough. The natural and industrial productions of Texas are as varied as those of any country on the globe, and the credit to be derived from their exposition where vast throngs of inquiring people conhe is willing to be made governor of gregate, is of no insignificant nature. Ohio. Well, he may be willing, but It is earnestly hoped that hereafter his nomination would be a good there will be displayed a determina-

tion to make Texas known at such places, and to this end the legislature should direct its attention. Some time ago in discussing the exhibition at Boston we held that there should be a general and permanent provision for the state's epresentation at all the great exhibi tions of Europe and America.

OUT of the system of African slav ery, says Wilkeson, arose a practice of paying low wages in the south. "Free whites could not compete with black slaves. This condition of affairs produced a race of poor whites in the south. In their competition with slave labor they learned to live economically, and the consequence is that the southern mills can get operatives at much less cost than the New could not compete with the negroes in field labor, and the cotton mills, in which no negroes are employed, were established at an opportune time for them. The who would have prophe i d twenty years ago that the emancipation of the slaves would suppress the

cotton manufacturing industry of THE abolition of the three days New England would have been regarded as a lunatic, but such a prophbusiness men in New York. It is ecy now is safe. The southern cotton contended that the necessity for the industry is based on the low wages of continuance of this ancient custom operatives. In 1880, 15,269 operatives has long since passed, and its abolition were employed in southern cotton will simplify interest calculations mills. They were paid \$2,517,347, or an and make payments fall regularly at average of \$169 each. During the same year the Massachusects operatives were paid \$259, and those of Maine BEN BUTLER hopes to be the Dem- \$251 each. The northern operatives cratic presidential nominee in 1884, received an average sum of \$85 a year more than those employed in successful candidate. He already the southern mills. There is doom in these figures.

NOTWITHSTANDING an appearance general prosperity in business circles the failures for the first quarter of the present year show a formidable increase over those of 1882 and 1881. both in regard to numbers and amounts involved. The total number of failgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, ures was 3189, an increase of sixty per Roumania, Servia, Brazil and nearly cent over the same period in 1881 and all of the Spanish-American states forty-nine percent of 1882. The total has been formed for the purpose of liabilities foot up \$42,135,535, an insecuring patent rights, designs and crease of forty-two per cent over last year. The assets are reported at \$23,-763,828, an increase of fifty-five per cent over 1882. The average liabili ties for each failure amount to \$13,president has finally settled 243; the average assets, 7542. The uestion of Howe's successor. He ratio of total assets to total liaas selected a western man, and one bilities is 56.2 per cent. The lowest average liabilities to each failure oughly independent." Judge Gres- was \$7912, in the Pacific states; the ham, of Indiana, it is stated, has a highest, \$20,701, in the middle states. "brilliant war record," and, when call- The mercantile agencies which have

> crippled firms which have been hanging by the eyelids for a long time. COL. GEORGE L. WALTON, a distin guished citizen of Louisiana, is in Austin, visiting his brother, Major and now, after recovering from a pneumonia, he is seeking change of place for the more perfect restoration of his health, and will, probably, before his return to his state, extend his wishes him, as he certainly will have among his devoted relatives and friends, a pleasant sojourn in the Cap-

ital City of Texas. car. Of \$54,000,000 of 31/2 per cent cation regarding the proposed amend-0,000, while they hold \$198,000,000 brighter and more promising day will of threes out of \$297,000,000. Nearly dawn in Austin's municipal history. bonds issued. The securities held by be among the things of the past. In and banks will, therefore, not be the name of decency and of reform

WHAT has become of the compul sory vaccination scheme. It ought to be enacted as the distingishing feature

THE Russian Socialists declare for constitution or the scalp of the czar. ville, Kentucky, opens August 1, and dicate the purposes of this exposition g the ninth state of the Union in | prise a grand success, and it is anticigrandest of its sort ever held in the ssing a fertile soil, south. It is set forth by the circular of the directory that cotton is to be the central feature of this exposition;

THE legislature is asked to make and mud in all its travels; it is difficult to handle; it needs to be com pressed and sampled all which de-tracts from the net result in the hands of the farmer. Another bale corresponding to the small hay bales, has been introduced and it has been ulty is the expense of the press; been secured which will do this work, and it will, we suppose, be seen in the

late to the gin-houses. In most sections of the south these are of the crudest character, the power expensve, and the work unsatisfactory. the gin-houses the value of the whole cotton crop deteriorates, because it is handled recklessly, is mixed with trash and dirt, is injured by the The Louisville exposition will be incomplete unless we have some model

Enough has been said to indicate mething of the possible usefulness to the cotton planter of this exposihausted. Much may be done to improve the fiber of the cotton, much outh and the west are interested in ther topics as well as in those which relate to cotton, and they are of scarcely secondary importance, Sugar and sorghum have an interest for the agricultural community, and consequently to all the people which they have never before had.

The display of sugar-making maand no exposition of southern reources would be complete which negca where sugar cane can be successfully raised is very restricted. Recent experiments, and we may now add practical tests, indicate that the prevent the possibility of the creation missing ingredient has been found at last, and that sugar of the best grade being already sufficiently guarded by can be made of sorghum. When the fact that it can only be increased England manufacturers. The whites the truth of this statement has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the great body of American farmers, when at Louisville it is subected to the most scathing tests of keptical scientists and we all see the sugar crystals, we will begin to realize the vast importance of the discovery, and instead of devoting a few thousand acres to sugar-raising in Louisiana, the sugar belt becomes dentical with the corn belt, and instead of sending one hundred milpay for sugar we keep it at home.

lions out of the country every year to The importance of the culture of jute is just beginning to be appreciated. India raises and exports three nillion bales, and it enters largely into the manufacture of various arti cles. The difficulty is that its manipution is exceedingly costly and laborious, and it would be difficult, with the present machinery, for America to compete with India in its production. But there have recently been invented a number of machines for handing jute, and the indications now are that the new inventions will prove entirely successful. The soil and cli mate in many of the southern states and the production per acre all that tion of new machinery, jute culture promises to become a leading indus try in the south. The managers of the Louisville exposition hope to have this product of southern soil so

fall as to greatly advance the interests of all who are engaged in it. Grape culture will also be treated in a comprehensive way. In many sections of the south wine-making can become exceeding profitable. The scuppernong grape wine is steadily growing in popularity and improving in quality. We should have at Louisin quality. We should have at Louis-ville an exhibition of native wines which has never yet been equaled. and rice will have ample

Hemp, raimie, tobacco, grain, silk room and space devoted to them, and it is quite ertain that, as far as the farmers of the west and south are concerned this will be the most interesting exhi bition ever held.

MINERALS IN THE SOUTH. Great Britain owes her commercia mportance to cheap coal and cheap iron. If the south cannot make iron at prices as low as it can be produced in England, it can make iron cheaper than it can be made anywhere else n America. This is becoming plainer and plainer each day; and every time there is dullness in the iron trade and prices decline, attention is directed to the coal and iron fields of the southern states. The display of iron ore and ores of every kind, will therefore attract wide attention, not only among the capitalists of America, but of Europe. Especial care will be taken to make these exhibits the most comprehensive ever shown, and in this work the directors of the exposition are assured of the active co-ope

ration of all the railroad managers. The variety and value of the timber lands in the south are but beginning to be appreciated, and yet the southern forests are almost inexhaustible. It is the purpose of the managers to leave nothing undone to have the display of woods, the information concerning them and the prices of the timber tracts so complete as to result in the opening of many of the forests in the immediate

The development of the wood and iron industries of the southern states is especially important to Louisville. This is to be both a great commercial and manufacturing center, because we can have cheap lumber, cheap iron and cheap coal. Commercial ascendency can only be obtained by expanding our manufacturing failities. In the past ten years the growth of the manufacturing interests of Louisville has been extraordinary, and this growth continues with increasing rapidity. It is evident that, with cheap fuel, cheap fuel, cheap lumber and cheap coal, and passed transportation facilities, the future of Louisville is assurred; ence we consider, with much concern, any movement tending to the development of iron and coal fields south of us, and to the building of any new roads which make the wealth

of the forests available The Art Amateur For March contains admirable fullsized working designs of clover, azai-eas and water lilies for china paint-ers; a South Kensington chair seat, and a chalice veil for embroideries; a score of delicious cupids, and a page of fresh and excellent monograms twenty-six in number, giving the letter A in successive combination with the entire alphabet. The remaining letters are to be similarly given in future numbers. The lead ing article in this issue is a capital notice of the Water Color exhibiion, by Edward Strahan, with illus trations of over thirty of the noteworthy pictures. Boughton's beautiful painting, "Snow in Spring," trations of noteworthy is finely reproduced, and there is a good portrait of Dore, with some well sen examples of his work. Flower painters, fan painters, china painters and photograph portraits are remem-bered in the practical articles, and this order. They must be measured by tens of millions if not by hundreds of millions of years. We must note, sant and copiously illustrated talk about French furni-ture, Japanese art, new houses, old fashions and a variety of other art topics. On the whole, the March number is an excellent specimen of this always attractive magazine. Price, 35 cents; \$4 a year. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

correspond with only a seventh part of that time in the earth's history; so that we may say that, if our assump-tions are correct, Jupiter would new be in the state in which our earth was 34,000,000 years ago, or nearer the beginning than the end of the fiery stage.

New York City is about to under-

In Foochow, China, a debtor who failed to come to time at the annual settlement, which, according to Chinese customs, takes place at or before New Year, was set upon by his indignant creditors and drowned. The Foochow Herald says the officials seldom interfere in these cases, and according to Chinese ethics there is no reason why they should. In his native country a Chinuman who cannot meet his New Year settlement is appeted to commit anglede.

We'll Kill Them.

It is understood that certain interof a majority of Chinese in this counested parties who wish to defeat the try is often referred to by their apol proposed amendments to the city charter are sending written communiapproved by the cotton planter's as- cations and verbal messages to the but it really proves nothing of the ociation; still it makes little or no members of the judiciary committee kind, because their commercial habits progress in displacing the other. One | for the purpose of preventing a favorable report on the proposed amend it is now said a cheaper press has ments. It is stated also that the clerk of the committee having under con sideration the bill of the amendments replied to an inquiry as to how the amendments were getting on,"Oh, we'll and capable of vast improvement, re- kill them." Who constitutes the "we" INQUIRER.

The Proposed Amendments to the Austin City Charter.

There has long existed an earnest desire on the part of the intelligent weather, and is treated with less con-sideration than any crop in the land. changes in the charter of this city as experience has proved to be necessary The opinion has been, and is, almost universal among the better class of citizens that the salaries of city officials should be reduced, and should not be absolutely fixed by the charter tion, but the subject is far from ex- but left within certain limits to the discretion of the city council; that the mayor should be relieved of holdto add to its productiveness. But the ing courts, and that the office of recorder should be created for that pur pose; that such conditions and int ences should be thrown around the offices of mayor and aldermen that these men, and not the men the offices: and that, consequently, and mayor generally be men who would serve at hinery will be one of the features of the request of their fellow-citizens; the Southern exposition at Louisville, whose confidence and esteem they would possess, on account of their high standing and business qualificalected the sugar problem. With su- tions; that to such men the selection gar-making very few of us are famil- of city officials could be more safely ar. We know the territory in Amer- entrusted than to the corrupting inluences of municipal elections; that the disbursement of the city revenue

should be so strictly guarded as to

of any floating debt, the bonded debt

by an act of the legislature, or by

two-thirds vote of the tax payers The amendments to the city charte now before the house are substantially the embodiment of the provis above recited, and large majority of the tax payers are anxious for the experiment of a city government conducted un der such provisions. A few individu als are personally and pecuniarily interested in the defeat of the propose mendments, and are resorting to all the methods of lobbying within their reach to effect their purpose. Under these circumstances-will the legisla ture refuse to give the desired change in the management of the city gov rnment? If any member house has any doubt as to the views and wishes of the great body of sub stantial citizens in this matter, le him reflect that the amended charter passed the senate unanimously under the advocacy of Judge Terrell, who with a residence of years, knows the wants and wishes of

citizens of Austin, and

that the changes the charter are no new subject but have been a matter of more are especially adapted for raising jute or less discussion. Let such doubting member also ask the local representarepresented by the memorials asking for the passage of the amendments and then what class of citizens are represented by the protest, after the withdrawal of a number of the best names originally obtained by misrep-resentation. May not the citizens of fully illustrated at Louisville in the Austin confidently expect that the embers of the house will refuse to listen to the little coterie of office holders, office-seekers, demagogues and hired help, but will unite with the ocal representatives in the passage of the bill of amendments to the charter as it came from the senate, no permitting amendments having for their object the defeat of the bill, or

to nullify any of its principal pro TAXPAYER. visions. BIRTH AND DEATH OF WORLDS. Some of the Geological Changes That Have Taken Place.

[Prof. Proctor in Belgravia.]

It has been shown that had past geological changes in the earth taken place at the same rate as those which are now in progress, 100,000,000 of years at the very least would have been required to produce those effects which have actually been produced we find, since the earth's surface was fit to be the abode of life. But recently it has been pointed out, cor-rectly, in all probability, that under the greater tide-raising power of the moon in past ages, these changes would have taken place more rapidly As, however, certainly 10,000,000 of years, and probably a much longer time, must have moon was at that favorable distance for raising tides, we are by no means enabled, as some well-meaning but nistaken persons have imagined, to reduce the life-bearing stage of the earth from a duration 100,000,000 of period. The short life, but exceeding v lively one, which they desire to see stablished by geological or astronomical reasoning, never can be demon-strated. At the very least, we must assign 10,000,000 years to the life-bearing stage of the earth's existence. If we now multiply this period by seven for Jupiter we get a period of 60,000, 000 years longer. But take the stage preceding that of life on the earth From the researches of Bischoff into the cooling of masses of heated rock it seems to follow that a period of more than 300,000,000 years must have been required for the cooling of the earth from a temperature of 2000 centigrade to one of 200 degrees, a cooling pose, however, that these experimen or the calculations based on then were vitiated by some error so contion of the fiery stage of our earth' nistory more than ten-fold, the real duration of that period being only 30,000,000 years. Multiply this in turn by 7, and we get a period of 210,000. 000, or 180,000,000 years longer. We ought next to consider the vaporous stage; but the evidence on which to form an opinion as to the duration of this stage of a planet's history is to slight to be the basis of actual calcu ation. Here, as Tyndall has well remarked, "conjecture must entirely But, by considering only tw stages—the fiery stage and the life-bearing, or rather that portion of the ife-bearing stage through which the ed-we find the earth has hitherto pass two monstrous time differences-180. 000,000 and 60,000,000, or 240,000,000 years in all. They mean that, if our assumption as the effect of Jupiter's superior mass is correct then, supposing Jupiter and the earth to have started into existence as disinct orbs at the same or nearly the

same time, 240,000,000 years must elapse before Jupiter will reach that

stage of planetary life through which our earth is now passing. Whether

ime differences between the stages of

upiter's life and the earth's are o

however, that the 240,000,000 years

then retired to the green parlor, where the singer played on a grand piano and sang a beautiful Italian New York City is about to under-take another costly job, the state sen-ate having already passed a bill, which has the indorsement of all the air, which was heartily applauded. which has the indorsement of all the leading city officials, for the building of a new aqueduct that will cost anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The water is to be drawn from the Croton valley. The whole work, including the necessary reservoirs, is to be performed by contract made after

THE HIGHER COURTS.

he forfeits the respect of his fel-

lows, and becomes an outlaw. The

faithfulness to their money contracts

ogists as proving that the race is

characterized by a childlike integrity

are the result of the barbarous debtor

laws of their own country. They

keep their contracts, not from in-

grained honesty, but from fear of a

aw that makes the life of the insolv-

ent debtor a forfeit. A Chinaman

who will pay his debts with religious

fidelity will cheat or rob in other ways

(Special Correspondence.)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Knowing that President Arthur

ad intentions of making a prolonged

southern tour, the representative of the STATESMAN called at the white

president-had made up his mind to

tation among the newspaper men of

"kind of cuss." to use a

backwoods expression, and he did full

ustice to himself on this occasion.

said the scribe: "I represent the Aus

in STATESMAN, one of the leading

lailies in the state of Texas and in

the southwest, and I have called to see

f Mr. Arthur has any intention

of going to the Lone Star State while

WILL REACH TEXAS

he is going

points that he intended to visit, did

you not? And yet you say that you don't know whether or not he is

going to Texas. Did you not hear

the fancy-looking secretary, "I would

not like to say anything about the

visit of the president down south, he

ing there was little to be gained b

ooling with evasive Philips the scibe

left, after blessing him for his unac

commodating disposition. From other

tained that Mr. Arthur had some in-

tentions of visiting Texas. He in

mired after the condition of the ho

els in Austin and other cities, and

being informed that they were first

class in every respect, said that he

would like nothing better than to

visit the state, and that he would, if

possible, go there before returning

t would open the eyes of the entire

country about the vast material and

political importance of Texas in

is soon

of the great republic. Wherever the

president goes he will be attended by

a corps of some of the best journalist

at the north, and the treatment he re-

ceives and the country through which

he passes will be minutely described

PENSION CASES.

Commissioner Dudley may fee

very sanguine as to the number of

pension cases he will be able to dis-

pose of by the close of the present fis

cal year, but the present outlook is

not very encouraging. A large class of cases are in the hands of the adju-

tant general's division of the war ef-

but recently there has been consid

ischarge of the

parent, orders to

to be enormous.

his

HOW TOM WINS.

talk in the country has at last been

troller of the treasury, after hearing a

there will be due to him one month's

salary, \$417. The question to be de-

of the constitution is imperative,

services as

by the government.

shall receive a compensation for

be not paid to him, and it is with-

held, it cannot be said that he receives

pay. There are other provisions in

by the treasury officials it is evident that there was no other course to pur-

sue but to give Tom his money and

PRESIDENTIAL GALLANTRY. Upon the invitation of Present Arthur, Madame Chri

tine Nilsson, the celebrated singer,

several other ladies, visited the white

and his sister Mrs. Ainsworth. After inner she was escosted by Chester through the various rooms (nineteen of the executive mansion and intro

ced to the cabinet. The visitors

Wants a Network

[Vernon Guard.] What Texas needs is more railads, and we say let them be encour-ed by all legitimate means until ey form a perfect network through-

more the judgment held against him

onstitution making it still more plain that a congressman must be

fixed

Chris-

famous Tom Ochiltree salary

These cases are those which re

soldier

the governmental

of states; the leading

to

affairs of

sources it was ascer

anything and send it to Texas."

trustworthy

the galaxy

she

might not like it. You just make up

president say something about

house late Monday evening,

stated to Private Secretary

being a supercilious,

WASHINGTON, April 3.

without scruple.

[GALVESTON TERM, 1883.] Synopsis of Opinions of the Supreme Court.

REPORTED BY RD. J. HAMNER. Parties desiring information upon matter v writing our court reporter. 1 Alexander vs. Holt; appeal from question in controversy see Kennedy et al vs. Anderson county, already published. [13 Texas Law Review. The district court did not err in grant ing the temporary injunction an final hearing sustaining it. The lay in force [P. D. art. 6834] exempted the property in controversy. The cotton nd corn crops were also exempt, they being necessary to the beneficial er 98.] Affirmed.—Willie, C. J.

oyment of the homestead. [14 Tex. Lewis et al vs. Meisner; appeal from Austin county.—This is a suit by ap-pellee against appellants for damages for an alleged trespass. A. one of the appellants, of the firm of A., B. & C. being a resident of New York, filed that he would like to know if the his bond for removal of the cause to take in Texas. Philips has the reputhe federal court. Held, The sui being against all of the parties as join! trespassers, and the state courts hav ing jurisdiction of all the other defend ants, the motion to remove was pro erly overruled: yet if A. fails in his efforts to remove and comes in agains his will and is forced to trial, he waives no right by his defending in the state courts. Reversed and ren lered for Lewis et al.-Opinion by Watts, J.-Adopted he is away from the city. You are Grimes vs. Watkins; from Mata

in a position to know all of his movegorda county.—Grimes made a motion ments. "Now, really, you will have to excuse me; I know that his excelor continuance in the lower court which was refused, and that error is lency has the intention of making an the only one noticed. He had pled as extended southern tour, but whether amended answer, October 6, 1874, in which he set up an itemized account against Watkins; the account was I am not prepared to say for a cer-tainty." "That may be," said the reporter, "but do you think he will go duly sworn to under the act of 1874 page 52 [R. S. Art. 2266]. A short time before the trial, which was had o Texas-is there any probability of at the May term, 1877, Watkins file his going there?" "You are too much for me; I have heard Mr. Arthur talk his affidavit in dispute of the account This imposed the burden of proof up a great deal about his - trip, which he on Grimes. The continuance was ap seemed to anticipate with much pleasplied for, for the purpose of obtain ure, but I would not like to say what ing the necessary proof to establish his account. Held, Under this state may misrepresent his inof facts the court erred in refusing "But, Mr. Philips, I the continuance. [G. D. Art. 54, I simply want a definite answer, you Tex. 22.] Reversed and remanded gave it out that he was going to Opinion of Delaney, J. Florida and mentioned several other

Dunman vs. Coleman et al., Goliad county.—A. owned a large stock of cattle, which he sold to C Co., by bill of sale, they executing same time two instruments which in effect were but one, which provided for the payment of the pur hase money. They stipulated in these instruments that A. was to gather 1000 head of cattle at a stipu ated price, and upon ascertaining th amount they were to give A, their note for the balance of the purchase noney due. They sold to appelled by bill of sale the entire stock as the purchased it from A. Held, The in struments clearly evidence that they were but a mortgage in favor of A and must be so held. Reversed and remanded.—Opinion of Walker, J.

Houston et al vs. state; appeal from Gonzales county.—A proceeding upon a forfeited bail bond is a suit upon the bond. The scire facias serves both as a petition and citation. To northward. There is no question but both as a petition and citation. To sudden a change in the social what a presidential visit to Texas recover, the state must prove its cause of so large a number of people. in evidence the bond, and the judg ment nisi declaring its forfeiture Here the state having failed to show in evidence the indoment nisi and i must be held that the verdict is not sufficiently supported by the evidence. Reversed and remanded.—Willson, J. The state vs. Arrington et al; from Gonzales county.—Comes the defendants and move the court to dismiss the cause, because the state herein

undertakes to appeal from a judgment quashing a bail bond, and b cause the case is a criminal case and the state is prohibited the right of appeal. Held, under previous decisions both of the supreme court and this court, this motion must, for the reasons stated, be retained. tution, article 5, Texas 26. state vs. Ward, 9 court of appeals, 46 and citations.] [Hart vs. state, 10 Texas Law Review.] Appeal dismis

quire evidence to show the actual sed.-White, P. J. from Arrington et al vs. state: the service, or time, place and the cause of his death, should he have been killed or died conzales county.—The bail should not have been admitted in ev dence. It showed on its face that it from disease in the service. The had been taken and approved by a records of the adjutant general's constable of Gonzales county. office, relating to such matters, are very complete and the desired inforbond declared upon in the scire facias is described as one taken by the shermation is generally furnished the iff of Gonzales county. There was, therefore, a variance between them commissioner of pensions promptly able delay, caused partly by clerical een taken and approved by the conthe first call on the adjutant general's office for data emanates, and als ournment of the court, it will be prefrom the pressure brought to bear by congressmen and others urgent for that speedy settlement. Cases that were expected to have been acted upon by the late congress were thus tion, taken by the court. The court is not required to approve bond. [C. postponed and lately it is stated. C. P. Art. 312.] Reversed and recause becoming more ap-nt, orders to the end that anded.—Willson, J.

the work shall be more carefully Esher vs. the State; from Cass counprepared and examined, have been circulated in all the departments in which the pension work is being conducted. There are now on hand in the adjutant general's office a vast number of cases marked "special." For the other questions presented see | been to permit citizens to be cases to be rushed through at the intwo days to put such a case through to every request. The work of the

for the annual appropriation promise P. J. Kemp vs. state; appeal from Erath county.-This cause was before this court upon a former appeal [11 Tex. that has caused so much and remanded because the evidence by Lawrence, first compdict. Upon the last trial additions full argument. The United States holds a judgment against Ochiltree evidence was adduced, but the confor \$6890. In November, 1882, he second degree. Held, All the errors was elected representative in congress assigned have been carefully noted, the charge is full, fair and impartial, from Texas. On the 4th of April clearly presenting the principles of cided was whether the salary should be held to apply on the judgment. In there is no error apparent, the judg-ment is affirmed.—Willson, J. view of the explicit provision of the Houston vs. the state, from constitution, and the reasons on which it rests, it must be held that zales county.-The court did not err in rendering and entering judgment ated, about \$20,000,000, final upon the judgment nisi, at a I am in favor of u the salary must be actually particle representative, because the language representative, the interpretative, "he the salary must be actually paid to a

Willis vs. the state, Idem 613, are all to the contrary, but these decisions payers who have to were rendered before the revised good system of educ statutes went into effect and are therefore not applicable. The law now declares that after judgment in them. nisi the procedure in these cases is on Arrington et al vs. State; from Gon zales county.—The offense named in the bond is stated as "theft of neat

cattle." The complaint charges defendant with the theft of "one two year old steer, and two yearling." Held, as "theft of cattle" is an offense against the law, and as all cattle are neat cattle, and theft of cattle, yearlings would be theft of cattle, there is no variance between the bond.

Ordered engrossed, and lay it upon the table, was adopted.

Mr. Stratton moved that regular order be suspended, and brought up house bill No. 543, Galveston harbor improvement bill. Passed to a third reading and final passage.

Mr. Patton offered bond had the right to make the appropriation if it saw proper. It was quibling to deny payment to a party who had performed the service faithfully.

Mr. Etheridge said he proposed to confine the claim, as all others against the state, to the letter of the contract with the parties under the law. cattle." The complaint charges defendant with the theft of "one two year old steer, and two yearling."
Held, as "theft of cattle" is an offense order be suspended, and brought up there is no variance between the bond and the complaint. Affirmed.—Will-son, J.

Mr. Patton offered house bill 485, for the relief of certain parties of the Dawson massacre, granting them land

This is part of a sermon by a preacher in Colorado. The boys understood it: "Boys, you'll find this life like a game of seven-up. You want to save your tens and look out for the game, an' never beg when you hold a good hand. Also, recollect in the long run law counts. the long run low counts as much as high, if it is only a trump. The devil has stocked the cards, but jist play 'em honest, and when it comes your deal ver boun' to get a winnin' hand

[Continued From First Page.]

Seventy-fourth Day's Proceedings.

SENATE. AUSTIN, April 6, 1883. The senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., Lieut. Gov. Martin presiding and a uorum present.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain Rev. Dr. Smoot. Reading of the journal pensed with. PETITIONS. Asking appropriation for services

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES State Affairs.—The committee recommend that the bill ceding jurisdic tion to general government ove premises upon which to build postoffice and court house at Dallas, be passed over the governor's veto. Mr. Davis introduced a bill to give Austin four months term of supreme ourt and Tyler two months term.

d iv. April 13. Mr. Matlock: Substitute, fixing day at Thursday, April 12. Substitute rejected, and Shannon's proposi tion adopted. On motion of Mr. Harris senate concurred in house amendments to

Mr. Shannon: Concurrent resolu

ion fixing final adjournment at Fri-

senate bill re-districting judicial dis Mr. Patton, for committee on state uffairs, presented adverse report on nouse bill granting attorney-general enlarged powers, viz.: To bring and control suits against delinquent tax committee say this duty and power is conferred in constitution upon county attorneys. Mr. Johnson of Collin, called house bill to provide for investigat

ing alleged land frauds in sales of 50 cent lands, and authorize suits to can cel sales, and investigate general land office and surveyor's office Dilatory action began, but the issue was only delayed by speeches.

Mr. Gooch considered notwithstand ing the limitation in the law as to the

amount of land one person could pur chase, the policy had been to effect Mr. Fleming talked at great length in defense of any fraud in the pur-

chase of lands in his district, and after the completion of his speech the senate adjurned to meet at 3 p. m. The resolution to submit a proboition constitution and resolution is a vote of the people. Senator Gibbs offered the following as his reasons for voting on the pro-

1. As long as the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted by and made a source of revenue to the United States government, and that government continues to issue licenses to sell in prohibitory states. the enactment of such a provision would destroy the harmony which should exist between the general government and the state governments, and its effective enforcement would be impracticable, if not impos sible, under these circumstances. 2. The resolution provides for an absolute, immediate and total prohibition and destruction of a social evil

which has grown with and been legalized by the civilization of years, and no law can be successfully en forced which requires so radical and forced which requires so radical and sudden a change in the social habits sioner from the state to the Southern ble to conceive of a continuous comnalified voters in Texas, the people have manifested no great disposition to have the question submitted at this time, and the recent elections in

counties which have tried prohibition

indicate that the people are oppose 4. By this amendment it is propos to deprive a large portion of what they regard as a personal right and privilege, and the excitement neces sarily incident to a vote on this amendment, at the time proposed would jeopardize the fate of school and other important constitutional amendments, which should be

adopted or rejected, as the deliberate judgment of the people may deter-AFTERNOON SESSION. Pending, substitution of the con mittee substitute. Mr. Farrar stated that he had fare largely in the preparation of the com He thought the bill not perfect, but the sub-commit tee had prepared as conservative bill as they could. He thought th objects and purposes of the

been largely misapprehended. Among The them, the provision fixing the venue of all the land fraud suits at Austin He thought the provisions of the house bill fixing the venue at the place where the frauds had been comwhich was fatal. The bond having mitted, rendered it impossible for stable in open court, and the defend-ant having left then before the ad-therefore, the bill in this particular in the state to succeed in suits

journment of the court, it will be presumed that the bond was taken with the knowledge and approval of the court, and was, in legal contemplation taken by the court. The court state, which fixes it at the seat government. Mr. Gooch said: I object to th passage of this bil! for the reason that it lays the venue for the suits in the

ty.-A party must leave his bill of county of Travis, and will bring citiexceptions to the ruling of the lower zens from every quarter of the state court refusing his application for a whether rich or poor, to refer their continuance, or this court cannot revise the action of the lower court. suits here, when the general policy of the state is and has always properly These cases are of the class known as Neyland vs. the State, [14 Tex. Law in their own county, or the locality of Review.] As to the motion for new his residence. Another serious objedividual request of certain congress-men. Ordinarily it requires about ered evidence, were the desired wit-that it is proposed to declare fraudtrial on the ground of newly discov- tion is, and the only other that I have ness present at the difficulty, appellant ulent the act of requisition of more and return it to congress to be acted must have known it or by reasonable than seven sections of pasture lands upon, but toward the close of the last diligence could have known it, and notwithstanding we have had forty session the rush was so great that it therefore this evidence does not come million acres of land which either was was impossible to respond promptly within the rules of newly discovered or might have been dedicated to pubevidence, nor does appellant show the lic schools for forty years. Until th mammoth pension office seems to increase daily, and next year's estimates him to a new trial. Affirmed.—White, ceived no benefit from it.

Within the past forty years, unde this law, the principal of the school fund has been increased four millions of dollars. At eight per cent interest thereon furnishes to school fund about \$365,000 per annum, or about \$1.25 per capita. This bill proposes to cancel a very large viction was only for murder of the proportion, and it is asserted about second degree. Held, All the errors one-half of those sales, decreasing the permanent fund about \$2,000,000 and the interest one-half cable to the case, and as market value, and has induced the location of property on them, of various kinds, which have increased the revenue of the sections of the state in which the lands so disposed of are situ

I am in favor of utilizing these civil term of the court. The cases of Cassady vs. the state, 4 Ct. App., 96, and Carter vs. state, Idem 165, and without benefit to the school children without benefit to the school children of this state, and of relieving tax payers who have to pay a tax for a permit these lands to be sold and sustain the titles when capital is invested

The committee substitute was the civil side of the docket. adopted, and after having tacked on Affirmed.—Willson, J. The motion of Mr. Terrell to reconsider the vote by which the bill was

Mr. Gooch offered joint resolution 33, proposing to amend the constitu-tion, with amendment. Resolution ordered engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Terrell, the senate adjourned till Saturday at 9:00 a. m.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

House met at appointed hour, Speaker Gibson and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain. The report of the free conference committee was taken from the speaker's table, and the accompanying resolution, fixing the state and district school taxes, reported by the committee and district school taxes, reported by the committee and discussed by HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

son, Rogers, Cramer, Chambers, Up-ton, Townsend, Tucker, Durant and

Mr. Tucker, notwithstanding he said he voted against the district sys-tem, would support the proposition in the shape which the resolution submitted it, as being more in accord with his own views when he offered the amendment to require a three fourths vote of the tax-paying voters of a district, voting on the question of the district tax.

Mr. Caven said he was as before. strong advocate of the state system and wanted the question to be on separately by the people, but he ac cepted the proposition as it was subnitted, as the best could now be obtained, and would vote for the

The resolution was adopted by vote of 84 ayes to 6 noes—the latter being Messrs, Chambers of Collins, Davis of Camp, McDaniel, Rushing, Steel and Watkins,

The resolution is as follows: Joint resolution to amend section 3, of article 7, of the constitution of the state of Texas.

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the state o Texas, That section 3, of article 7, of the onstitution of the state of Texas be so mended as to hereafter read as follows: Sec. 3. One-fourth of the revenue de-

rived from the state occupation taxes and a poli tax of one dollar on every male in-habitant of this state between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years shall be se spart annually for the benefit of the public free schools and, in addition thereto there shall be levied and collected an an nual ad volorem state tax of such ar amount not to exceed twenty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, as, with the available school fund arising from a the other sources will be sufficient to maintain and support the public free schools of this state for a period of not less than six months in each year; and the legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts within all or any of the counties of this state, by general or special law, without the local otice required in other cases of specia legislation, and may authorize an addiand collected within such school district for the further maintenance of public free schools and the erecting of school free schools and the erecting of school buildings therein; provided, that two-thirds of the qualified property tax pay-ing voters of the district, voting at an ection to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed in any one year twenty cents on the one hundred ioliars valuation of the property subject to taxation in such district, but the limitation upon the amount of district tax sends hot air though a brass tube into corporated cities or towns constituting separate and independent school districts of Wood's alloy. The bubbling of the sec. 2. That the governor of this state shall issue his proclamation ordering an

or adoption by the qualified electors of were this state. Sec. 3. That those voting for the adopmore broken up appearance on the tion of the amendment to section 3 shall have written or printed on their ballots the words 'for amendment to rection 3, article 7, of the constitution, school tax," and those voting against the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words

election to be held on the second Tuesday

, of the constitution, school tax." Another conference committee re ort was adopted and resolution passed, fixing the state tax for general evenue at 35c., instead of 3313c., to be submitted to a vote of the people. By Mr. Stagner; A resolution that committee on state affairs take into consideration, and report upon the propriety of sending a commisindustrial exposition, which meets at Louisville, Kentucky, August 1, 1884. tucky, August 1. Referred to said committee

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. Upton asked that a committee of conference be appointed on this oill. Motion carried. DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

The house resumed consideration of this bill as adopted by committee of the whole the day previous. Mr. Foster, of Limestone, offered mendment to strike out in line wenty-one, page three, the words, "to be audited and paid by the comptroller the same as if not barred by the constitution," and insert as follows:
"provided, that all claims barred by
the statute of limitations, or which were not made out and presented in accordance with law, shall be rejected by the comptroller." Lost. By Mr. Nash: Strike out the appropriations to Executive Clerks O. Roberts, Jr., W. W. Searcy, W. M. Milby, J. W. Swindells and H. L.

By Mr. Patton: Substitute striking exerting any influence. out only those of Roberts and Spain nowever, as the tube is filled with dis-The substitute of Mr. Patton was

By Mr. Armistead: Strike out \$35,000 appropriation to pay teachers and inspectors of public free schools for services rendered prior to July

1873, etc., and insert \$15,000. By Mr. Harrison: Strike out \$35 The question was Messrs. Armistead, Harrison and

schools were never taught. In his county school claims had been passed cident Insurance company for over again on account of the original audited. ore being paid.

The question was further discussed Stout and Armistead.

Mr. Labatt called attention to the act that the law requiring the claims to fact that the law requiring the claims to be filed in ninety days was never published, so as to give proper notice had charge of the birds, and we hope to the teachers. Mr. Stout contended that previous raise them in our county,

aws provided for proof of the

claims and that the subsequent law referred to had reference to prior laws as to the mode of proof ecessary. The substitute was lost Mr. Armistead argued that \$15,000 vas sufficient to pay such of these claims as were just. He asked members what unpaid claims they knew

Mr. Smith, of Travis, said he knew of a claim of a widow teacher for \$1350 which had not been paid. Mr. Durant knew of some clair his county not paid, one for \$172 due Mr. McKinney thought the mem-bers could hardly know all who had been paid. Besides the claims had to been paid.

be proved.

Mr. Upton stated that the comptrol ler estimated there were about \$22,000 of these claims The Armistead adopted—ayes 48, nays 30. Mr. Robertson, of Williamson, fered amendment reviving the appro-priation rejected in committee of the whole John N. Syle \$541.40 for codify-

ing statutes of 1879. Mr. Robertson a spoke in favor of Mr. Hill against the the matter, but the law, to his mind, was plain, and he approved the approtion from a sense of duty.

Mr. Cravens argued that the house had the right to make the appropria-

with the parties under the law.

Mr. Frymier and Mr. Upton spoke in favor of the claim on general principles of right and justice for services peformed.

The vote resulted, ayes 43, noes 32, so the amendment was adopted.

By Mr. Foster, of Limestone: Striking out the appropriations to sheriffs of Jack and Dupree for conveying prisioners to the penitentiary; the ex-Sheriff Fleming for taking a convict to the penitentiary, and to W. E. Crosby for conveying Bob Whittaker, charged with murder, from Red River to Wise county.

Pending consideration the house adjourned till 3 p. m.

In height, and 1 toot square, would for its base the whole surface of the earth and sea spread out into a plane, and for its height 3674 times the sun's distance from the earth. The number of human strata piled one on the other would amount to 460,790,000,—000,000.

NEW OBLEANS, April 6.—Confedurate graves and monuments were and association of the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Rep l'ending considerat

AFTERNOON SESSION. Speaker Gibson and a quo

nent to strike out, propos by Mr. Foster, of Limestone, no our report of the proceedings of the

morning session.

The speaker appointed on the committee of conference on the general appropriation bill, Messrs. Upton, Frymier, Cochran, Ayers and Acker. Mr. Foster's motion, after considerable discussion, was defeated. So the appropriations in favor of the sheriffs of Jack and Franklin counties for conveying prisoners, and Hen-ry Fleming for taking convicts to the penitentiary, and W. E. Conly for fees due him for carrying Bob Whittaker, charged with murder, from Red River to Wise county, remain

unchanged. Amendment by Mr. Rushing to pa W. Fender \$500 for building school house in Kaufman county, and one by Mr. Armistead to pay \$500 for claims of the sheriff and district clerk of Marion county, were defeated. House adjourned till 9 a. m. Satur-

[Continued on Third Page.]

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

Dobbie and Hutcheson have experi mented upon bleaching by the aid of electrolysis. For this purpose the

stuff is first dipped into sea water and then passed through hot rolls which are connected with the poles of a galvanic battery. In order to decompose the hypochloride which is thus form ed, the cloth is drawn through diluted acid and fully bleached. A firm in Paris, France, have pat ented an invention for the instantant ous formation of steam which permits for its use at once in the cylin der of the engine. A pump sends the required quantity of liquid between two plate surfaces, which are heated,

and between which there is only a capillary space. The liquid spreading in a thin layer evaporates at once, without going into the so-called sphe roidal state, and this steam acts in the cylinder as fresh formed steam. The speed of the pump is regulated by the engine, the pump being con-nected with the shaft of the engine. At a meeting of the academy of researches on the formation of the peculiar crater in the moon were communicated by Mr. Bergeron. air forms a circular space, first like a circus ring and then like a crater. Soon, howev r, the mass becomes pasty, and forms a cone in the mid Some slightly different effects were had with other alloys, such as a

the current gave rise to the formation of two concentric craters. According to Huggins, co characteristic light which indicates by spectral analysis, the presence of arbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, ele ments which are shown by the spectra of acetylene and cyandydric seid point to an electric origin of the light. He has shown that acetylene is formed immediately and necessarily when ever carbon and hydrogen come under the influence of When nitrogen is added to acetylene

side of the cone. An

bustion in cometary matter, but an understood. Simple as such a thing may appear to be, it has, nevertheless, been very difficult to determine the color of pure water, or at least scientists liffer quite materially in their estimates. A special effort has re-cently been made by Herr Victor Meyor to settle this question, and he has found that it is a shade between blue and green. Taking two glass tubes forty millimeters ameter and about one and five-tenths meters in length, he connected them y means of rubber tubing, forming a tube about seven and one-half meters long. Both ends of this tube are fixed in glass plates and fitted with metal sockets, which are provided with brass nozzles for filling the tube. All being arranged, the tube is placed in a perfectly horizontal position and covered with a black cloth. Upon looking through the empty tube, the ield of vision appears colorless, as the netal sockets prevent the glass from

tilled water an intense bluish geen color is observed The Ostrich Farm.

Los Angeles Herald, March 23.1 Twenty-two ostriches arrived ves terday from South Africa, by outhern Pacific railroad, and were taken to their new home, about three miles from Costa station on a farm of 640 ac es that was purchased for their Mr. Harrison argued that these old birds are valued at \$3000 apiece, and laims were fraudulent. Some of the the whole band, occupying a baggage car, was insured for \$20,000 in the Ac benefit of their owner ayments not having been cancelled. their relatives, as is the manner of He wanted to strike out the appropriation and pay no such claims in this first of their kind to settle on this Let them be proved up and coast, stand six and a half feet high without boots, and attract great attention. While waiting over at the equired the claims to be proved be- depot for the Anabeim train, they amused the spectators about the car by swallowing some large oranges Messrs, Woods, McKinney, Upton, that were given them, without the trouble of mastication. Their powers of deglutition were an astonishment

he will be successful in his efforts to

The Reign of the Dudes. [New York Star.] Mrs. Langtry is singularly unforor vice versa. She was accompanied to the United States by her friend and dramatic teacher, Mrs. Labouchere, and the course of their con ship ran smoothly enough until it split on the rock of Freddie's obtrusive attentions. This profes beauty and mediocre ectress is said to have avenged herself by intimating that envy and green-eyed jest were at the root of Mrs. Labour ssatisfaction. Chaperone No. across the ocean in the person of Miss Agnes Langtry, reputed to be the sister-in-law of the Lily. Two weeks ago Miss Agnes deserted her post of duty, shook the soil of the United States from off her boots, and slipped away to Canada under the protection of a describing dudy from Toronto. If of a dazzling dude from Toronto. It Mrs. Langtry is familiar with the Latin tongue, she may well excla quis custodiet ipsos custodes? I must now cable promptly to Lond self and one for the fugitive Agnes.

It was Sir John T. W. Hersche who advanced the following ria-ber of human beings living at the end iib-of the hundredth generation, com

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Confederate graves and monuments were a ndsomely decorated to-day by the Association of the Army of Tennessee, assisted by a delegation of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and Grand Army of the Republic, and laid the corner-stone of the monument for the Army of Tennessee. Gen. Chas. Hooker, of Mississippi, delivered an oration to-night. The Association of the Tennessee have their annuments.